

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE



MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

&

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

T.P. O'GRADY

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

C. KELLY

D.P.A., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

TOWN HALL,
SHAW,
NR. OLDHAM,
LANCASHIRE.



Crompton Urban District Council


With the Compliments

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH

Sanitary Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, SHAW,
NR. OLDHAM.



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Crompton Urban District Council

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of the
Medical Officer of Health*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL, SHAW.
NR. OLDHAM.

C O N T E N T S.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.....		Page 3
STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.....		3
INTRODUCTION.....		4 & 5
STATISTICS.....		6
	Page	
Births.....	6	Maternal Mortality..... 6
Deaths.....	6	Population..... 6
Infant Mortality.....	6	Stillbirths..... 7
 <u>GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.</u>		
Ambulance Service.....	10	Illegitimate Children..... 11
Ante-Natal Service.....	10	Infant Welfare Service..... 10
Childrens Act, 1948.....	11	Maternity Service..... 10
Day Nurseries.....	10	Midwifery..... 10
Home Help Service.....	10	Post-Natal Clinic..... 10
Home Nursing.....	11	Unmarried Mothers..... 11
Hospital & Clinic Facilities.....	11	Welfare Service..... 11
 <u>PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.</u>		
Diphtheria.....	9	Pneumonia..... 8
Dysentery.....	9	Scarlet Fever..... 8
Food Poisoning.....	9	Tuberculosis..... 9
Laboratory Work.....	9	Whooping Cough..... 9
Notifications.....	8	
 <u>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.</u>		
Atmospheric Pollution.....	14	Meat and Other Foods..... 18
Bakehouses.....	17	Milk Supply..... 16
Closet Accommodation.....	14	Offensive Trades..... 14
Disinfection.....	15	Public Cleansing..... 13
Disinfestation.....	15	Rag Flock Premises..... 14
Factories Act, 1937 & 1948....	15	Rivers and Streams..... 13
Food Premises.....	16	Rodent Control..... 14
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.....	18	Sanitary Inspection..... 15
Food Hygiene.....	17	Sewage Disposal..... 13
Housing.....	15	Swimming Baths..... 15
Ice Cream.....	17	Unsound Food..... 18
Introduction.....	12	Water Supply..... 13

T A B L E S.

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
<u>APPENDIX A.</u>		
I.	Vital Statistics, 1936 - 1956.....	19
II.	Deaths (Net) 1956.....	20
III.	Quinquennial Birth and Death Rates.....	21
<u>APPENDIX B.</u>		
IV.	Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis....	22
<u>APPENDIX C.</u>		
V.	Sanitary Inspections and Nuisances Remedied...	23-24
VI.	Closet Accommodation.....	25
VII.	Factories Acts.....	25-26
VIII.	Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.....	27
IX.	Housing Statistics.....	28-30
X.	Milk Supply.....	30
XI.	Number of Food Premises by Type.....	31
XII.	Type and Number of Premises Registered Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955....	31
XIII.	Meat Inspection, Carcasses Examined.....	32
XIV.	Unsound Food.....	32
XV.	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Sampling.....	33

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1956 - 1957

CHAIRMAN

Councillor Samuel H. Carter

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Ronald Barker J.P.

Councillor Harold Booth

Councillor Edith Buckley J.P.

Councillor John Burke

Councillor Gerald Cockcroft J.P. C.C.

Councillor Ernest B. Eyre

Councillor Herbert Hargreaves

Councillor Elsie M. Hord

Councillor Matthias Pilling

Councillor Harry Rothwell

Councillor Frank H. Sykes

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health -

Terence P. O'Grady, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.L.H.

Public Health Inspector - Cuthbert Kelly, D.P.A., M.R.S.H.,
M.A.P.H.I.

Student Public Health Inspector - Joseph W. Rustidge.

Public Health Clerk - Mrs. Lilian Chadwick.
(Part Time)

Town Hall,
SHELL,
Lancashire

July, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1956.

As regards the vital statistics, the birth rate of 14.4 per 1,000 of the population shows little variation from the previous years and compares with the national rate of 15.7. On the other hand, infant deaths during the year were two, giving a record low infant mortality rate of 12 per 1,000 live births. Stillbirths totalled three - a rate of 170 per 1,000 total births. The very marked decrease in infant deaths generally which has taken place over recent years contrasts with the relatively slight improvement in respect of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring in the first week of life. Prematurity and congenital defects are the subject of intensive research, which, it is hoped, will eventually lead to preventive measures based on more exact knowledge of these conditions. The death rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the population compares with a rate of 11.7 for England and Wales. Seventy per cent of the total deaths were in the age group of 65 years and upwards and the principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulatory system, respiratory diseases and cancer.

1956 was an unusually quiet year as regards infectious diseases, only 73 such being notified against 391 for 1955. The only death attributable to a notifiable disease was that of the one case of poliomyelitis which occurred in the district.

The one case of food poisoning notified belonged to an outbreak which originated outside this district. In this connection, while many improvements have been effected under the Food Hygiene Regulations, constant and regular supervision is required to ensure that progress is maintained. Education in the simple measures of personal cleanliness are most important, especially in food premises and schools. It is gratifying to report that improvements are being made in the sanitary arrangements at the few schools where existing facilities are sub-standard.

Five new cases of Tuberculosis, four of these pulmonary, were notified during the year. Although the general position as regards tuberculosis has improved beyond expectations during recent years, deaths and notifications decreasing by 67 and 27 per cent respectively between the years 1949 and 1955, it nevertheless is well to realise that this disease caused 67% of all deaths due to infectious disease during 1955 in England and Wales. Generally, the position in Crompton as regards tuberculosis is in accord with national trends and compares favourably with other similar districts in Lancashire.

As elsewhere, the initial excitement which accompanied the birth of the Clean Air Act has now settled down to a calm appraisal of the duties and responsibilities involved. Successful action against atmospheric pollution is based essentially on a public

alive to the ill-effects of a polluted atmosphere. Furthermore, the obvious and more general pollution from factory chimneys must first be checked before the private householder will appreciate the necessity of having to deal with his own relatively small domestic contribution. Without doubt, the greatest obstacle to progress towards clean air is the relatively high cost of smokeless fuel. However much the experts argue, and rightly so, that even at present prices smokeless fuels in terms of heat calories are more economical than raw coal, the fact remains that shillings, unlike calories, can be seen as well as felt. Accepting the position as it is, the least that can be done is to seek, by co-operation wherever possible, the gradual elimination of industrial smoke pollution and at the same time investigate the possibility of establishing smoke-free areas, initially perhaps in new housing estates.

I welcome this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their keen and co-operative interest in health matters throughout the year. I gratefully acknowledge the ever-willing co-operation received from Mr. Kelly - Senior Public Health Inspector, and I thank the Clerk of the Council and other colleagues in the Town Hall for their helpful assistance whenever required.

Yours sincerely,

T.P. O'GRADY

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Physical features and general characters of the District.

Crompton is an urban district covering 2,865 acres, located on the western slopes of the Pennines varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land, whilst the industrial centre is devoted to cotton spinning and here the greater part of the population is housed.

The district is divided into four wards - North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1951.....	12,558
(b) Registra-Generals' (Mid-year 1956)...	12,560
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1956.....	4,375
(according to Rate Books)	
Rateable Value.....	£131,545
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£532.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

POPULATION.

The Registra-General gives the estimated population of Crompton for mid-year, 1956 as 12,560 an increase of 30 on the 1955 figures of 12,530.

BIRTHS.

Births during 1956 showed an increase of 4, there being 172 live births as against 168 in the previous year. This gives a birth rate of 14.4 as compared with the National figure of 15.7.

DEATHS.

The chief causes of death are shown in Table II, Appendix A. The total number of deaths in 1956 was 176 giving a death rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of population. All forms of cancer caused 24 deaths which gives a death rate of 1.91 per 1,000.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth during 1956.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILL BIRTHS.

In 1956 there were 2 infant deaths giving an infant mortality rate of 12 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 23.8 for England and Wales. Of the 2 infants who died under one year of age, one died during the first month, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 6 per 1,000 live births.

Still births during the year totalled 3 representing a rate of 17 per 1,000 total births.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Births	Legitimate	164	84	80
	Illegitimate	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>
	Total ...	<u>172</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>82</u>

Crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 13.7

Adjusted birth rate (Comparability Factor) 1.05 14.4

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Still births	3	2	1

Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births 17.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths	176	85	91

Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 14.0

Adjusted death rate (Comparability Factory) 1.08 15.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes.

From sepsis NIL
From other causes NIL

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:-

All infants per 1,000 live births 12.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A summary of the various infectious diseases notified during 1956 is given below:-

Notifiable Disease	Number of cases notified													Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of Patients removed from this district.
	At all Ages	At Ages - Years													
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards		
Scarlet Fever.....	14	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Measles.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough.....	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery.....	31	1	2	2	1	1	12	5	1	5	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	1	1
Food Poisoning.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	73	3	3	5	3	2	21	8	2	10	3	7	7	8	1

Scarlet Fever.

14 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1956. The cases were spread over the whole year, notifications being received in every month except July, September and November, most of the cases were of a mild nature. Three of the cases were admitted to hospital, due rather to social than medical reasons.

Pneumonia.

Four cases of pneumonia were notified during 1956. In this connection it should be noted that 'Broncho-pneumonia' is not a notifiable disease.

Whooping Cough.

During 1956 there were six cases of whooping cough. Immunisation against this distressing and dangerous illness is now being provided at the Child Welfare Clinics.

Dysentery.

There were 31 cases in 1956 as opposed to 114 cases in the previous year.

Although usually mild and rarely fatal, dysentery presents a difficult problem as regards control or prevention. As no effective medical remedy is yet available the only possible method is by general education of the public in the importance of hygiene and particularly of clean hands. This involves a considerable amount of work for the Public Health Inspector, what with visiting homes, instructing the public and arranging of Laboratory examinations.

Food Poisoning.

The one case of Food Poisoning notified during 1956 related to an outbreak originating outside this district. No further cases were reported.

Diphtheria.

Because no cases of Diphtheria were reported during the year, reference to this disease cannot and should not be omitted. It is a matter for congratulations that the district has remained free from infection, but there must be no relaxation in the fight against it. All parents must realise that a high proportion of immunised children is our only safeguard, hence every effort must be taken to ensure that no infant is refused immunisation because of ignorance or apathy on the part of the parents.

Tuberculosis.

The number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases showed a decrease, there being 4 cases as against 6 in 1955. One non-pulmonary notification was received.

Particulars of new notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis are given in Table IV, Appendix B.

The total number of Tuberculous persons on the register of the district at December, 1956 was 61 comprising 42 pulmonary and 19 non-pulmonary.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year the under-mentioned specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester, with the following results:-

	Positive	Negative	Total
Faeces, Dysentery.....	64	216	280

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the Lancashire County Council and for this purpose Crompton forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Telephone Number MAIN (Oldham) 6251/2).

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Midwifery.

Two midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Nurse E. Cluff, 43, Manchester Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7347)
Nurse N. Flynn, 5, Trent Road, Shaw. (SHAW 7268)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at the East Crompton Church Institute, St. James Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Two welfare sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the East Crompton Church Institute. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare Foods such as National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc. are now available at the Child Welfare sessions.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery with a 50 place accommodation and there are also 4 nurseries attached to cotton mills, providing accommodation for 262 children -

Farrow House.....	-	91	children
Lilac Mil.....	-	70	"
Shawside Mill.....	-	14	"
Wyo Mill.....	-	87	"
		<u>262</u>	"

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and one car are stationed at the Ambulance Station located at Moor Street. A Radio Control Scheme is expected to come into operation early in 1957.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

This is administered by the Divisional Health Committee. There is a Home Help Organiser whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14. There is one Nurse Mrs. I. Moseley at Crompton residing at 54, Milton Street, Royton (MAIN 5669).

WELFARE SERVICE.

Under arrangements made by the Lancashire County Council resident accommodation is provided for persons in need of care and attention not otherwise available in one of the four hostels within this Division.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who for one reason or another are deprived of the normal care of their parents, is carried out by the Childrens Department of the Lancashire County Council.

UNMARRIED MOTHERS.

The responsibility for the care of unmarried mothers is placed upon the local Health Authority and these cases are dealt with on a Divisional basis. Those in need of help are put in touch with Moral Welfare Organisations.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

These are given special attention by the Health Visitor and if it is necessary to separate the child from the mother, officers of the Childrens Committee of the County Council undertake the supervision of the child.

HOSPITAL AND CLINIC FACILITIES.

Facilities for general, medical, surgical and obstetrical treatment are available at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham and District General Hospital.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham and District General Hospital.....MAIN 8181.
The District Infirmary, Ashton. ASHTON 1611.
The Municipal Clinic, 20, Baillie Street, Rochdale.ROCHDALE 47474.

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham and District General Hospital provides facilities for Examination and follow-up of patients referred there by the General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, at the Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham and District General Hospital.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

June, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report upon the sanitary circumstances of the area, and the work carried out by Officers and men of the Department during 1956.

The two major pieces of legislation affecting the work of the Department were the coming into force of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and the Clean Air Act 1956.

Every food premises was supplied with a precis of the new Regulations and visited with a view to giving advice on the best method of installing equipment. It is pleasing to note the way the traders have responded, and in this respect tribute must be paid to the Shaw & Crompton Traders' Association and to the Crompton Co-operative Provident Society for the lead they have shown their Members.

So far as the Clean Air Act is concerned, all sections of this Act are not yet in force, and considerable thought will be necessary to decide on the best method of securing a cleaner atmosphere. There will undoubtedly be need for co-operation of all interested parties before any action taken will bear fruit. Meanwhile, industrial concerns are being circulated with a summary of the Act.

Steady progress has been maintained in the inspection of unfit houses.

The humble dustbin and the emptying service came in for a considerable amount of publicity during the year. The decision to provide a replacement quota, based on a percentage of the existing dustbins rather than a fixed sum (the purchasing power of which decreases as prices rise), ought to enable me to meet the demand of the public in a more satisfactory manner than hitherto. It was perhaps unfortunate that funds would not allow the provision of an additional vehicle and team, but the addition of one extra loader on each team is a welcome step in the right direction.

The year generally was one in which progress was made in securing better conditions in the area.

I would like to pay tribute to my Assistant Mr. Rustidge and to Mrs. Chadwick, the part-time Clerk, who have worked unstintingly to cover the vast amount of clerical work and returns, to deal tactfully with the public and assist me with outside work.

I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health & Market Committee for their consideration and backing, to the Medical Officer for his encouragement and support, and for the valued co-operation from the Chief Officers and their staffs.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully

CUTHBERT KELLY

Public Health Inspector.

- ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH -

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) Water Supply.

Crompton enjoys a supply that is wholly sufficient and excellent in quality provided by the Oldham Corporation. The supply is chlorinated and no samples were taken of the mains supply as this is done regularly by the undertaking. Approximately 100 dwelling-houses in remote and isolated parts of the district have a supply of water derived from springs and wells.

2) Sewage Disposal.

Most of the area is sewered the effluent being dealt with at Newhey and Low Crompton Sewage Disposal Works. There is a regular weekly service to empty pail closets in the outlying districts.

3) Rivers and Streams.

The Mersey Rivers Board is the controlling authority for the streams in the district and its inspector makes a regular survey of the area.

4) Public Cleansing.

(a) Refuse was collected from 4,684 dustbins at 4,740 premises, and was transported by one 10 cubic yard and one 7 cubic yard vehicle each manned by a driver and three labourers. In addition a third motor manned by a driver and two labourers is employed one day per week, collecting household refuse from the remote and scattered parts of the district. During the year 2,588 loads of household refuse were disposed of by controlled tipping, and 155 loads of night soil to Newhey Sewage Works.

(b) Dustbins. Under the scheme for the provision of dustbins by the Council the number of dustbins supplied during the year was 449.

(c) Salvage - Paper and Metals. Salvage has been collected since 1940 and during the year 1956, 81 Tons 15 Cwts 2 Qrs. of Mixed Waste Paper was collected and baled and realized £612. 16s. 2d. The effect of the salvage bonus scheme introduced in the Autumn of 1955 was largely nullified by the sharp drop in the market price and the build up of national stocks resulting in an appeal to Local Authorities to ease off collection and reduce the newsprint content of the bales.

About the middle of the year the metal baler was overhauled and put into working order again. Baled tins etc. weighing 4 Tons 18 Cwts. 2 Qrs. realized £30. 11s. 4d. in 1956. The following table shows the total tonnage and value of paper collected over the past five years:-

<u>WASTE PAPER</u>							<u>TINS ETC.</u>						
Year.	Weight collected			Value			Year	Weight Collected			Value		
	T.	C.	LBS.	£	S	D		T.	C.	LBS.	£	S	D
1952	37	16	-	404	1	0	1952	5	14	0	24	5	8
1953	30	7	84	173	3	7	1953	7	19	0	28	5	5
1954	31	13	56	205	9	2	1954		NIL			NIL	
1955	66	4	28	547	5	0	1955		6	0	1	19	0
1956	81	15	56	612	16	2	1956	4	18	56	30	11	4

5) Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) Rag Flock Premises.

There are no licensed manufacturers in the district but there is one registered upholsterer and the premises were visited on two occasions.

7) Closet Accommodation.

During the year 16 waste water closets and one pail closet were converted to fresh water. The Council's workmen cleared 19 waste water closets and 15 fresh water closets of blockages. 39 blocked slop-gullies and drains reported during the year were also cleared by the Council's workmen.

Details of the number and type of all closets in the district are given in Table (VI), Appendix C.

8) Atmospheric Pollution.

The boiler installations in the district are summarised below.

<u>Nature of Industry</u>	<u>No. of Chimneys.</u>
Public Baths.....	1
Textile Factories, Power.....	15
Textile Factories, Heating.....	5
General Manufacturing, Power.....	5
General Manufacturing, Heating.....	2

The Council is a member of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee and participates in the Joint Scheme No. 2 for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution. For this purpose louvered cover lead peroxide cylinder testing instruments are sited at the rear of Croft Bank, Rochdale Road, and Home Farm, George Street.

5 observations were taken during the year.

9) Rodent Control.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, two sewer treatments were carried out during the year.

The following table shows the degree of infestation found to exist:-

	<u>March</u>	<u>October</u>
Number of Maholes baited	112	110
Number showing pre-bait take	34	29
Number showing complete pre-bait take	7	12

One trained operative was employed part-time throughout the year on treatments and survey work.

10) Disinfestation.

During the year 26 houses and one other premise were treated for vermin.

11) Disinfection.

Disinfection is carried out after certain infectious diseases and during 1956 sixteen houses were disinfected.

12) Swimming Baths.

During the year 10,320 school children attended the baths. Twelve qualified for Intermediate Swimming Certificates.

The water in the swimming bath is treated by a constant process of filtration, chlorination and aeration. One sample was taken during 1956 for examination.

13) Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The general conditions as regards sanitary accommodation in factories is satisfactory. Most of the cotton mills have sanitary accommodation far in excess of the legal requirements and the tendency is to site further conveniences at points more easily accessible to the department concerned.

Table (VII), Appendix C, gives a detailed list of factories in Crompton together with the number of inspections made and other details relating to the administration of the Acts for 1956.

14) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year many owners of rented houses voluntarily carried out repairs to their property.

The detailed statement in Table (V), Appendix C, shows the number and nature of inspections made during the year together with details of action taken and the nature of the defects remedied.

(B) HOUSING.

At the end of 1956 there was a waiting list of approximately 344 applicants for Council Houses. There is also the problem of people living in houses which, to a great extent are beyond repair and where the Council has not received any application for re-housing from the tenant.

During the year further progress was made in dealing with unfit houses. In 1956 the total number of houses closed was 27. These were closed as a result of proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953. During the year 1 house was demolished.

The Council have erected 18 houses at the Lower Rushcroft Estate during 1956, bringing the total number of post-war Council houses erected to 381. 37 houses were completed under private enterprise during 1956.

The total number of houses erected since the survey of 1919 is as follows:-

By the Council (Housing Act, 1919)	...	80
" (Housing Act, 1924)	...	206
" (Housing Act, 1936)	...	185
" Post-War Housing	...	<u>381</u>
		852
By private enterprise	...	<u>360</u>
		<u>1,212</u>

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food Premises.

There are 183 food premises in the district. Details of these premises by type of business are given in Table (XI)

The number of food premises by types, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, or under local Acts together with the number of inspections of such premises are given in Table (XII).

Milk Supply.

The following Acts and Regulations are now operative:-

- Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944.
- Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949.
- Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations 1949.
- Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

Under these Acts and Regulations the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the farms and the milk production. The District Council is only concerned with the registration of Milk Distributors, Dairies and Milk shops.

No order was necessary under Regulation 80 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

Result of Ministry investigations within the district during the year arising from notifications by the Local Authority.

Number of Veterinary inspections	NIL
Number of cases where animals seized under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938	NIL
Number of animals seized	NIL
Number of cases reported negative where animals had been sold prior to investigation	NIL
Number of cases reported negative, no animals seized	NIL

In September, the Ministry of Food issued the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954. The Order became operative on the 1st October, 1954, and had the effect of bringing Crompton within the Specified Area. This means that all milk retailed in the district must be sold under special designation.

The details of registrations and licences issued in accordance with the Regulations will be found in Table (X).

Bakehouses.

There are 20 bakehouses in the district, 16 of which are mechanical. 41 visits were paid to these premises and it was necessary to draw attention of the occupiers to unsatisfactory conditions in two cases.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district. There are 38 premises registered for the sale and storage of pre-packed ice cream and 48 visits were made to such premises during the year.

Food Hygiene.

The major part of the new Food Hygiene Regulations 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955, came into operation on 1st January, 1956.

All food establishments, including food shops, clubs, licensed premises, bakehouses, school and mill canteens and nurseries, were circulated with a precis of the new Regulations and an explanatory letter.

Later, all such premises were visited and informal discussions took place on the import of the new regulations and the best method of meeting them.

By invitation of the Shaw & Crompton Traders' Association, a talk was given in the Town Hall on the new regulations and films and slides illustrating food hygiene were given, and questions were answered by the Medical Officer and Public Health Inspector. The general public were admitted on two evenings.

Later a similar talk and film show was given to Food Branch Managers of the Crompton Co-operative Society, by invitation of the General Manager. Film shows and talks were also given at a large bakery and three schools in the area.

Fair progress is being made in the implementation of the new regulations. Street Hawkers have installed washing facilities on their vehicles, and it is particularly pleasing to find even the small bakehouses installing modern wash basins in addition to sinks.

During the year five Notices were served upon occupiers of food premises to carry out certain improvements and alterations to facilitate the hygienic preparation and handling of food. Four

of these notices were complied with and the following summary shows the details of work carried out.

Provision of Hot Water to Mobile Shops etc.....	12
Structural Repairs.....	1
Drainage.....	1
Cleanliness of Bakehouses.....	2
" " Food Warehouse.....	1
" and decoration of Meat Shop.....	1
" " " " Place of Refreshment.....	1
Provision of wash hand basins.....	2

All food premises in the area now have a supply of hot and cold water and other washing facilities.

460 visits were paid to all food premises in the district, other than Meat shops and Slaughterhouses.

Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

The licences of four private slaughterhouses were renewed during the year. The bulk of the slaughtering is carried out on Sundays, and at irregular intervals on other days of the week. A high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

288 visits were paid to slaughterhouses during the year and 281 visits to Meat Shops.

The number of carcasses inspected and the percentage of such carcasses affected with Tuberculosis and other diseases are given in Table (XIII), Appendix C.

The type and quantity of other foods inspected and found unfit for human consumption are shown in Table (XIV) Appendix C.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Sampling.

Under the provisions of this Act, sampling is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council with the co-operation of the local Authority's Public Health Inspector. Details of the work done in 1956 are given in Table (XV), Appendix C, and the results of analyses have been supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX 'A'

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956
AND PREVIOUS 20 YEARS.

TABLE I

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births		Total deaths Reg- istered in the District		Trans- ferable Deaths		Nett deaths belonging to the district			
		Nett						Under 1 year of age		At all Ages	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
1936	13,780	157	11.3	144	10.5	3	67	7	44	208	15.0
1937	13,430	168	12.5	134	9.9	3	78	11	71	209	15.5
1938	13,360	128	9.5	94	7.0	-	75	10	78	169	12.6
1939	13,140 "13,150	173	13.1	124	9.5	2	71	11	63	193	14.7
1940	12,470	157	12.5	128	10.3	5	96	9	56	219	17.5
1941	12,300	167	13.5	98	7.9	1	88	10	59	185	15.0
1942	11,910	198	16.6	86	7.2	-	73	11	55	159	13.3
1943	11,720	199	16.9	92	7.8	2	73	10	50	163	13.9
1944	11,850	231	18.4	101	8.5	2	68	10	43	167	14.0
1945	11,840	181	15.2	115	9.7	3	80	11	60	192	16.2
1946	12,420	220	19.4	97	7.8	4	69	12	52	162	13.0
1947	12,530	281	22.4	103	8.3	2	68	9	32	169	13.4
1948	12,620	202	16.0	105	8.3	3	77	12	59	182	14.4
1949	12,610	209	16.6	114	9.04	3	72	12	48	186	14.0
1950	12,560	185	14.7	113	9.00	6	88	4	22	201	16.0
1951	12,560	166	13.2	147	11.7	3	60	5	30	207	16.5
1952	12,630	148	11.7	110	8.7	1	76	3	20	185	14.6
1953	12,590	170	13.5	109	8.7	1	39	8	47	147	11.7
1954	12,580	158	13.2	118	9.4	6	42	11	70	160	12.6
1955	12,530	168	14.1	107	8.5	1	47	7	42	155	12.2
1956	12,560	172	14.4	113	9.0	3	66	2	12	176	15.1

'Birth Rate

"Death Rate

TABLE II

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1956.

Cause of Death	Nett deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.												Males	Females	Total
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and upwards			
ALL CAUSES.....															
1 Tuberculosis. Respiratory.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	3
2 Tuberculosis, Other.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Syphilitic Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4 Diphtheria.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Whooping Cough.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Meningococcal Infections.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 Measles.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Other infective and Parasitic Diseases.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 " " Lung, Bronchus..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	1	5
12 " " Breast.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
13 " " Uterus.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	4
14 Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	5	5	10
15 Leukaemia, Aleukamia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Diabetes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Vascular lesions of the Nervous System.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	15	5	13	18
18 Coronary Disease, Angina.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	17	15	12	27
19 Hypertension with Heart Disease..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	5
20 Other Heart Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	23	9	19	28
21 Other Circulatory Disease.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	6	5	11
22 Influenza.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23 Pneumonia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	5	7
24 Bronchitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	8	3	4	12
25 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
27 Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28 Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3
29 Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
30 Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 Congenital Malformations.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32 Other Defined and Ill-defined Causes.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	10	8	18
33 Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34 All Other Accidents.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	5	8
35 Suicide.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	4
36 Homicide and Operations of War...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	3	42	124	85	91	176

- 21 -
TABLE III

QUINQUENNIAL BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death rate from Tubercu- losis of Respirat- ory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
Mean of 5 years				
1931 - 1935.....	11.8	13.2	0.53	62
1932 - 1936.....	11.4	13.7	0.52	61
1933 - 1937.....	11.4	14.3	0.51	60
1934 - 1938.....	11.1	14.1	0.50	63
1935 - 1939.....	11.5	14.5	0.49	61
1936 - 1940.....	11.7	15.0	0.44	62
1937 - 1941.....	12.2	15.0	0.44	65
1938 - 1942.....	13.0	14.6	0.37	62
1939 - 1943.....	14.5	14.8	0.42	56
1940 - 1944.....	15.7	14.7	0.39	52
1941 - 1945.....	16.3	14.4	0.38	53
1942 - 1946.....	17.3	14.0	0.34	52
1943 - 1947.....	18.4	14.1	0.31	47
1944 - 1948.....	18.3	14.2	0.29	48
1945 - 1949.....	17.8	14.4	0.26	48
1946 - 1950.....	17.6	14.3	0.25	42
1947 - 1951.....	16.6	14.9	0.25	38
1948 - 1952.....	14.4	15.1	0.29	36
1949 - 1953.....	13.9	14.6	0.19	33
1950 - 1954.....	13.3	14.3	0.16	38
1951 - 1955.....	13.1	13.5	0.14	42
Year				
1955.....	14.1	12.2	0.07	42
1956.....	14.4	15.1	0.24	12
Increase or decrease in 1956 on Mean of 5 years 1951 - 1955.....	+1.3	+1.6	+0.10	-30
Previous year.....	+0.3	+2.9	+0.17	-30

	Annual Rate per 1,000 Living		Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
	Births	Deaths	
England and Wales, 1956.....	15.7	11.7	23.8
Crompton.....	14.4	15.1	12.0

- 22 -
APPENDIX 'B'

TABLE IV.

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1956.

<u>AGE.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10-15.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35.....	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
35-45.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-65.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
	4		1		3		-	

(A) SANITARY INSPECTION.

No.	of	Premises inspected on complaint etc.....	470
"	"	Inspections of Factories.....	116
"	"	" " Bakehouses.....	41
"	"	" " Slaughterhouses.....	288
"	"	" " Meat Shops.....	281
"	"	" " Fish, Fruit and Vegetables.....	81
"	"	" " Ice Cream Shops.....	48
"	"	" " Milk Shops.....	41
"	"	" " Chip Shops.....	16
"	"	" " Other Food Shops.....	187
"	"	" " Restaurants, Canteens.....	46
"	"	" " Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.....	6
"		Visits paid to Market.....	102
"	"	" Houses under the Housing & Public Health Acts.....	387
"	"	" Infectious Disease.....	258
"	"	" Schools.....	18
"		of Inspections as to Drainage.....	354
"	"	" " " Dirty Houses.....	5
"	"	" " " Pig Sties, Stables etc.....	16
"	"	" " " Tips, and Open Spaces.....	199
"	"	" " " Rodent Control.....	454
"	"	" " " Water Supply.....	21
"	"	" " " Water Closets.....	27
"	"	" " " as to Dustbins.....	410
"	"	" " " " Roofs and Eavesgutters.....	21
"	"	" " " " Vermin.....	17
"	"	" " " " Shops Act.....	70
"	"	" " " " Accumulations.....	32
"	"	" " " " Miscellaneous.....	32
"	"	Re-inspections of Nuisances.....	763
			<hr/>
			4,807
Nuisances or defects discovered.....			672
"	"	" remedied.....	603
Preliminary Notices.....			138
Statutory Notices.....			41

PARTICULARS OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS
REMEDIED IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

By Owners or Occupiers.

Defective Roof, Eavesgutter, Downspout, etc.,.....	58
Drains cleansed or repaired.....	31
Lead waste pipes provided or repaired.....	2
Water Closets repaired.....	13
Waste Water Closets repaired.....	2
Brickwork, paving repaired.....	5
Defective Internal Walls or Ceilings.....	18
Defective Fixtures.....	2
Defective Window Frames.....	10
Sash cords repaired.....	3
Pointing, etc. external walls.....	15
New sinks provided.....	4
Dirty Houses Cleansed.....	6
Accumulation of Refuse.....	8
Defective House Doors.....	2
Chimney Stacks repaired.....	1
Burst Water Pipes repaired.....	11
Dangerous Buildings and Walls.....	3
Factories Act, 1937 - Sanitary Defects.....	5
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 - Food Hygiene Regulations,	
Washing Facilities.....	1
" (Hawkers).....	7
General Cleanliness.....	7
Food Protection (Hawker).....	1
Defective Dustbins (replacement made by Local Authority).....	449
Dustbins - private Owners.....	2
	<hr/>
	<u>666</u>

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS. COMMON LODGING HOUSES, ETC.

There are 2 houses of this type, 1 used as Weekly Lodgings, 1 as a Common Lodging House.

They have been frequently inspected and found to be in a reasonably clean condition.

TABLE (VI)

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT
AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION.

	1956
No. of Houses and Farms.....	4473
" " Factories, Workshops, Lock-up Shops, etc....	442
" " Houses without back doors.....	106
" " Houses back-to-back.....	51
" " Pail Closets.....	111
" " Water Closets.....	5064
" " Waste Water Closets.....	176
" " Ashbins.....	4684
" " Privies (not Privy Middens).....	5
" " Septic Tanks.....	7

TABLE (VII)

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

There are 105 premises which come under this designation.

Bakers.....	20
Boot, Shoe and Clog repairers.....	7
Brickworks.....	1
Cotton Spinning (Working).....	20
Carbon Works.....	1
Electric Lamp Works.....	2
Ironfounders etc.....	2
Joiners and Builders.....	8
Laundries.....	2
Machinists.....	7
Motor Repair Garages.....	5
Printers.....	3
Rope and Twine Works.....	2
Sand Mill.....	1
Skip and Packing Case Makers.....	5
Stockinette Maker.....	1
Ladies and Gents Tailors.....	2
Tinplate Workers and Welders.....	7
Vehicle Builders.....	1
Others.....	8

157 inspections were made during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

(1) Inspections for purpose of provisions as to Health.
(Including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities.	6	2	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	94	114	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers premises).....	-	-	-	-
Total	100	116	15	-

(2) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which Defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	6	6	-	1	4
Overcrowding (S.2).....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3).....	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).....	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).....	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.....	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	4	4	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes.....	2	2	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).....	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	14	-	2	-

- 27 -
TABLE (VIII)

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	(1) Local Author- ity	(2) Dwelling Houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	Agri- cultu- ral
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	18	4375	815	5208	53
II. Number of properties inspected as result of:					
(a) Notification	-	47	17	64	-
(b) Survey under the Act.	5	-	67	72	2
(c) Otherwise	13	-	389	402	25
III. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	252	153	531	936	27
IV. Number of properties inspected (Sec. II) found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats {Major	-	-	-	-	-
{Minor	7	23	13	43	-
(b) Mice {Major	-	-	-	-	-
{Minor	-	12	1	13	-
V. Number of infested properties (SEC. IV) treated by L.A.	7	35	14	56	-
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	7	35	14	56	-
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
IX. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.		- NIL -			

HOUSING STATISTICS.

TABLE (IX)

Number of New Houses Erected during the Year.

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	55
(i) By the Local Authority.....	18
(ii) By other Local Authorities.....	-
(iii) By other bodies and persons.....	37
(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts.	
(i) By the Local Authority.....	18
(ii) By other bodies or persons.....	-

I. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	376
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	433
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	-
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	-
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	27
4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	125

II. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.....	119
--	-----

III. (A) Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).

	No. of Dwellinghouses demolished in the period		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit Houses	Other Houses	
(1) Land coloured pink and pink hatched yellow.....	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Land coloured grey.....	Nil	Nil	

(B). Houses not included in Clearance Area.

	Number of	
	Houses	Persons displaced
Houses demolished or closed in the period.		
(1) Housing Act, 1936		
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure (Sec.11) ..	1	-
(b) Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners under (Sec. 11) and still in force ..	-	-
(c) Parts of building closed (Sec.12) ..	-	-
(2) Housing Act, 1949		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 3(1) and 3(2) ..	-	-
(3) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953		
Closed as a result of closing orders under Sections 10(1) and 11(2) ..	27	41
REPAIRS in the period		No. of Houses
(4) Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts.....		119
(5) Public Health Acts - action after service of formal notice:		
Houses in which defects were remedied.		
(a) By owners.....		21
(b) By local authority in default of owners.....		-
(6) Housing Act, 1936 - action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16).		
Houses made fit.		
(a) By owners.....		12
(b) By local authority in default of owners.....		-
(7) Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954		
Houses reconstructed, enlarged or improved and Demolition Orders revoked (Section 5).....		-

(C) UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE

Position at end of period	
(8) (a) Houses retained for temporary accommodation and approved for grant under Section 7.....	Nil
(b) Separate dwellings contained in (a) above.....	Nil
(c) Houses licensed for temporary occupation (Section 6).....	Nil

D. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT.

	No. of houses
(9) Houses in Clearance Areas, other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period.....	Nil

IV. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding.

No accurate data exists regarding the number of houses overcrowded within the area.

(a) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	2
(b) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	6
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases....	31

V. Housing Acts, 1949-54 - Improvement Grants, etc.

	Schemes of private bodies or individuals
(a) (i) Number of schemes submitted	
(a) By private individuals to local authority ...	29
(b) By local authority to Ministry.....	-
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected.....	29
(b) (i) Number of Schemes finally approved.....	27
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses or other buildings affected.....	27
(iii) Number of additional separate dwellings to be provided under these approved schemes.....	-
(c) Number of additional separate dwellings actually completed during the year.....	-
(d) Any other action taken under the Act.....	-

MILK SUPPLY

TABLE (X)

No. of Milk Distributors.....	49
No. of Licences to retail pasteurised Milk.....	18
No. of Licences to retail sterilised Milk.....	59
No. of Licences to retail tuberculin tested milk.....	19

TABLE (XI)

FOOD PREMISES.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES BY TYPE OF BUSINESS

Bakers and Confectioners.....	20
Fish Salesmen.....	2
Chip Shops.....	15
Meat Shops.....	16
Greengrocers.....	16
Grocers and Provision Dealers.....	58
Tripe Shops.....	3
Sweets and Soft Drinks.....	12
Public Houses, Restaurants, Canteens and Snack Bars...	41
	<hr/>
Total.....	<u>183</u>

TABLE (XII)

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES, BY TYPE, REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Sweets and soft drinks.....	8	44
Confectioners.....	6	41
Grocers and Provision Dealers.....	21	25
Greengrocers.....	2	27
Butchers.....	<u>12</u>	<u>259</u>
	<u>49</u>	<u>396</u>

NUMBER OF HAWKER'S FOOD STORAGE PREMISES, BY TYPE, REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT 1951, AND NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS.

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Greengrocers.....	5	15
Meat Salesmen.....	<u>2</u>	<u>22</u>
	<u>7</u>	<u>37</u>

TABLE (XIII)

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED - PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO
31ST DECEMBER, 1956

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	453	175	79	681	51
Number inspected	453	175	79	681	51
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	169	42	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	37.31	24.00	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	20	21	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.42	12.00	-	-	-

TABLE (XIV)

UNSOUND FOOD CONDEMNED, 1956 (excluding particulars given in
Table XIII)

	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Canned Meat	34	12
" Stewed Steak	13	13
" Gammon	13	15
" Chicken	5	4
" Tongue	6	12
" Salmon	2	0
" Soup	1	9
" Tomatoes	14	0
" Baked Beans	1	2
" Butter Beans		8
" Peas	21	10½
" Evaporated Milk	5	6
" Sweetened Milk	8	.
" Cream	1	8
" Fruit	136	3½
Orange Juico	1	4
Fresh Meat	471	0

TABLE (XV)

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR EXAMINATION, 1956.

A total of 68 samples was obtained, consisting of 47 samples of milk and 21 others, comprising:-

2 Orange juice, canned	1 Condensed milk
1 Oatmeal	1 Pudding mixture
1 Colouring material	1 Bacon
1 Lemonade powder	2 Custard powder
1 Tapioca	2 Dripping
2 Sago	1 Stuffed olives
1 Salmon Paste	2 Blancmange powder
2 Vegetables, dried	

The samples were submitted for analysis to the County Analyst who reports that they were genuine with the exception of the following:-

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
E.7456	Sago	Consisted of tapioca	Vendor notified
E.7563	Salmon paste	Consisted of fish paste made with white fish	Not possible to obtain further sample as intended.

